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integrity of China is a double one. At times the extension of these guarantees to include Germany and the United States is urged, but most of the argument stigmatizes them as bad diplomacy, the end of which is to guarantee the powers against each other instead of working for the real advancement of China by aiding her to escape from her present anomalous international position. The satisfactory solution of affairs lies in the hands of England and the United States. The former is bound by the Anglo-Japanese alliance which the author considers a bad diplomatic blunder, but England could still accomplish much by insistence upon the actual rather than formal observation of the open door and the speedy execution of the Mackay treaties. The interests of the United States should prompt the adoption of these same policies, and in addition the republic should at once take steps to secure the predominance of its fleet in Asiatic waters. Neither of these powers is using at present the active diplomacy its interests should dictate.

The general tone of the book is one of disappointment and gloom. The criticisms are often directly opposed to those commonly passed on the same subjects in Europe and America, but the conclusions are reached by an acute observer of Oriental affairs and are based on statements of fact convincing and often startling, a fact which gives the arguments more than ordinary weight.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

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Wells, H. G. *New Worlds for Old.* Pp. vii, 333. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Not for a long time has the literature of socialism been enriched by a more reasonable and entertaining book than this. Though a convinced socialist, Mr. Wells is not obsessed of a formula; there are several things in the future about which he is not certain; his pages do not run red with the blood of those marvelous metaphysical creatures, capitalists and proletarians. It is all very strange and refreshing.

Instead of starting out with Karl Marx and the class struggle, Mr. Wells begins with what he calls the two main generalizations of socialism: First, "That the community as a whole . . . and every individual in the community . . . should be responsible for the welfare and upbringing of every child born into that community;" and, second, "That the idea of the private ownership of things and the rights of owners is enormously and mischievously exaggerated in the contemporary world." On these propositions Mr. Wells bases his arguments and they are rather hard to quarrel with in the moderate form in which he states them. Given this basis, then, social development becomes chiefly a question of method. In fact, the distinctive merit of this book is its insistence on the mental quality of socialism, the fact that it is a matter of expanding men's spirit of action and habitual circles of ideas, as the author put it.

With rare skill Mr. Wells takes up the most common objections to socialism. Then follow three historical chapters, outlining the ideas of

the Utopians and Marx and paying tribute to the services of the Fabians. These chapters are notable for the clearness with which they recognize the political and social reorganization that must accompany any progress toward a socialistic system. There are two interesting and ingenious chapters of speculation as to what life would be like under socialism. Apparently men will live pretty much as they do now, except that they will be healthier, happier, more efficient and less worried; it is easy to make men so on paper. The only persons whom the book need make thoroughly unhappy are Mr. Mallock and the simon-pure Marxists.

Mr. Wells has written an excellent book, though not a perfect one. Some of his difficulties he slurs over instead of meeting them squarely. He seems to over-emphasize the destruction overtaking the middle class. He paints the socialist agitation in colors rather too quiet, and tones down its extravagances a bit unjustifiably, if we are to view his book as representative of the whole movement. But his work in picturing the essential elements in socialism and in indicating its goal, as seen by an unusually clear-headed socialist, leaves little to be desired. The book is good-tempered, fair, sane and well written. The best thing to do with such books is to read them.

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Westlake, John. *International Law.* Two. vols. Pp. xxvi, 690. Price, 9s. each. Cambridge: University Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, American Agents.

Prof. Westlake has given us an excellent compendium on international law. He has not attempted an exhaustive and technical treatise, but rather a general work, which would appeal both to university students, publicists and that widening circle of the reading public interested in international questions. The first volume is devoted to the law of peace; the second volume to the law of war and of neutrality.

The distinguishing characteristic of Prof. Westlake's work is that he has succeeded in emancipating himself from the insular prepossessions which have heretofore characterized so many of the British works on international law. His work indicates not only a thorough acquaintance with the details of international practice, but also a broad philosophical grasp and a rare ability to coordinate facts in such way as clearly to illustrate general principles.

The author's treatment of the equality of states is particularly interesting and instructive. With great clearness and precision he shows the gradual growth of the European Concert and its influence on the general doctrine of equality. He also shows an excellent grasp of the broader bearings of the Monroe Doctrine, which he rightly judges, not as a rule of international law, but as a principle of American policy.

The work also contains two exceedingly valuable chapters on international arbitration (Vol. I, page 332), and on the Hague Conference of